WASHINGTON.

Ratification of Treaties by the Senate.

List of Appointments to Foreign Missions.

The Colored Brethren Come in for Their Share.

The Cuban Insurgents Still in the Field

A Negro Postmaster for Lebanon, Kentucky.

The McArdle Case Finally Disposed of by the Supreme Court.

Gen. Sickles Declines the Mission to Mexico.

An Extraordinary Scene at the White House.

&c., &c., &c.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

THE NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate, when it went into special session to-day, had not a single nomination to consider, the President not sending down a list for some time afterwards.

TREATIES.

The various treaties pending, of which there were twelve, were taken up in order for ratification. The first of these, being naturalization treaties with the North German Union, Belgium, &c., were discussed and ratified. These treaties surrender to the doctrine of those countries of once a citizen always a citizen, and to place the American naturalized citizen precisely the same footing as a native citizen. The Darien ship canal treaty was then considered without result. Sumner as Chairman of the foreign relations committee made a long speech against it.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To-morrow nominations will be considered, and on Wednesday it is understood that the Alabama claims will be taken up. Mr. Sumner will make a speech against that which will last at least a day.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The first of the foreign appointments were made to-day, and with exceptions were as anticipated. Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Louis, was nominated for Venezuela instead of Brazil, as named last night. Russel Jones, of Chicago, for Belgium, General Hurlburt, of Illinois for Bogota, and Leopold Markbreit, of Cincinnati, for Bolivia. Pike was nominated on a personal appeal made to-day by Schurz to the President. Russell Jones was appointed as a personal friend of Grant's, but is likely to meet with opposition as Henry S. Sanford, the present minister to Belgium, is an experienced diplomat, and has hosts of Senatorial friends. It is believed to-night that if Jones is not recalled his nomination will be rejected. John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, was appointed minister to Stockholm was formerly Senator from that State and uniformly acted with the Democrats. He has claims been a Grant man, but Radical Senators say that will not save him, and that he must be rejected. A Jay, of New York, nominated as Minister to Austria, has never held any official position, but is appointed at the dictation of the New York Union Leagues, of which he is President. Two more negroes were nominated for office—Bassett, Philadelphia, to Hayti, and Clay, of Louisiana, to Liberia.

CUBA.

The Cubans who have been here for some time, are quite discouraged. The failure of the Senate to pass Gen. Banks' resolution of sympathy for their struggling countrymen. These Cubans however profess to have information that Cespedes is master of the situation, and they declare that a vessel will leave Portsmouth to-night with arms that will enable him to put ten thousand colored men in the field.

SAM. O. GILL.

Secretary of the ex-Radical Committee of the Fifth District of Kentucky, has been appointed route agent from Louisville to Richmond, vice Col. Mesmile, removed. Sam. Gill is a brother of Col. O. H. Gill.

POSTMASTERSHIP OF LEBANON.

It is intimated that Abe Mukes, of Lebanon, will be made postmaster of that place. Abe is a colored man, and is represented as competent by persons living in that district.

KENTUCKY ASSESSOR.

The assessorship of the Fourth District is not changed as yet. James M. Fidler applies he will probably get it.

HUNGRY OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The attendance of office-seekers and their friends in the Senate lobbies to-day was unprecedented. The greatest crowd ever assembled to learn who had been nominated, and bogus lists posted by wags on the walls created much amusement and excitement.

HORACE GREELEY.

with his hat on the back of his head, and his white coat flapping about, was busy among the crowd working up the New York appointments.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court to-day, among many other decisions, rendered one on the long-delayed McArdle case. It will be remembered that McArdle *was a Vicksburg editor, arrested* and imprisoned by Gen. Ord for alleged obstruction to the enforcement of the reconstruction laws. This case came up *ex parte* on a writ of habeas corpus, and the court avoids a decision on the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws by availing itself of the repeal legislation by Congress which deprives the court of jurisdiction on this and similar cases. This ends the first and only attempt to test the constitutionality of reconstruction in the South.

FRANK BLAIR'S CASE.

The Missouri test-oath case, Blair against the St. Louis Election Commissioners, will be decided on Thursday next.

SICKLES DECLINES.

General Sickles was to-day tendered and positively declined the mission to Mexico. He prefers a European mission.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo, takes possession of his office on Wednesday. He has been required under a law to sell out his interest in a private publishing office.

SPRAGUE'S OPPORTUNITY.

The serenade to Senator Sprague to-morrow night will serve, whether intended or not, to give him an opportunity to answer Senator Anthony. Some of the working men opposed the serenade business as injurious to interference on the part of the District laboring men in the unpleasantness between Mr. Sprague and his colleague.

ANOTHER SPOUTER.

The Baltimore Sun demolishes a Cuba consolation story in the New York papers to the effect that the steamship Cuba is to be fixed to survey a formidable expedition to be headed by Steedman and Frank P. Blair, Jr. The Sun says, in fact, that the quaker ship party is going to-day on her regular trip to Havana, and nothing, whatever, to do with a filibustering expedition.

PROSPECTIVE MINISTERS.

Ex-Congressman Harlan, of Kentucky, it is said will be nominated to-morrow as Minister to Switzerland, and A. J. Rhodes, of Kansas, Consul to Leeds, England.

QUIET A SCENE.

occurred at the White House to-day. It appears that Senator Rogers, of New Jersey, waited on Grant at the White House, and protested against the nomination of one Babcock for Surveyor General of that State, the appointment—failing to be acted on last week, and added that if necessary, Governor Clark, some day hence, had brave making pretty much of all of the Kansas appointments. Grant replied that it was useless to say more, as his mind was already made up on the surveyorship. Mr. Rogers continued pressing, when Grant said, "My mind is made up; I don't want to hear any more." Ross replied, "Go to hell, then." Grant moved towards Ross and said, "Get out of this house instantly, and never set your foot in it again." Ross withdrew a word at once left. A witness furnishes this account.

(By the Associated Press.)

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate:

J. Lothrop Motley, Minister to England.

Leopold Markbreit, of Ohio, Minister resident to Bolivia.

J. R. Partridge, of Missouri, Minister to Nicaragua.

Wm. A. File, of Missouri, Minister to Venezuela.

J. R. Jones, of Ohio, Minister to Belgium.

John S. Carlisle, of W. Virginia, Minister to Stockholm.

J. R. Clay, of Louisiana, Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia.

L. C. Kiel, of Ohio, Minister resident to Argentine Republic.

S. A. Hurlburt, Minister to Bogota.

S. A. Hudson (colored), of Iowa, Minister resident to Guatemala.

E. D. Bassett (colored), of Pennsylvania, Minister resident and Consul General to Hayti.

Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia.

Jno. G. Jay, of New York, Minister to Austria.

L. P. Evans, United States Marshal, Eastern district of Tennessee.

Peter R. Cassell, United States Marshal, Eastern district of Connecticut.

O Jacobs and Jos. K. Kennedy, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Washington Territory.

Jas. Adams, United States Attorney, Southern District of Minnesota.

W. G. Whipple, United States Attorney, Eastern District of Arkansas.

The following to-day Assessors of Internal Revenue:

Edward Baker, First District of Kentucky.

P. B. Hunt, Seventh District of Kentucky.

E. W. Sparling, Fifth District of Tennessee.

E. Baker, Eighth District of Illinois.

Edgar H. Snow, District of Wyoming.

T. J. Majors, District of Nebraska.

E. E. Beltzhoover, Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

The following to be Collectors of Internal Revenue:

D. W. Peabody, Fifth District of Tennessee.

Enoch Emory, Fifth District of Illinois.

Thos. Harris, District of Wyoming.

E. B. Gale, Sixth District of Michigan.

S. L. Watson, District of Montana.

J. R. Brittenbach, Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

The following to be surveyors of customs:

W. T. Miller, Illinois.

Wm. M. Evans, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

The following to be postmasters:

J. M. Weller, Kilburn City, Wisconsin.

Jas. Shanway, Keosaha, Wisconsin.

D. S. Parker, Anakeo, Illinois.

John R. Cameron, Ottowa, Illinois.

J. H. Fuller, Fairbault, Minn.

R. W. P. Brent, Misquitton, Iowa.

F. Foster, Omaha City, Nebraska.

H. S. Gibbons, St. Johns, Mich.

J. E. Whitcrich, Cressyville, Ill.

Cyrus Hall Boyden, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Stewart Pierce, Wilksbarre, Pa.

F. S. Joslyn, Carbondale, Pa.

Robt. Tyndill, Cornwall, Pa.

Wm. M. Mentzer, Pottstown, Pa.

A. W. Merrick, Shamburg, Pa.

Jas. R. Sloane, Scranton, Pa.

David D. Diefenderfer, Allentown, Pa.

A. K. Rhone, Carlisle, Pa.

Geo. L. Slope, Montrose, Pa.

G. W. Richards, Pittstown, Pa.

H. P. Moody, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

D. Dillard, Newcastle, Pa.

H. K. Bingham, Philadelphia.

J. H. Curran, Delaware, Ohio.

Henry Stevenson, Amerville, Ohio.

Mrs. O. Livingston, Greenville, Ala.

A. B. Help, Lebanon, Ky.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Rear Admiral Joseph Lanmon, has received preparatory orders to command the South Atlantic Squadron. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, 5th Cavalry, ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte. Assistant Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls, is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will remain in charge of the General Depot of New York, performing the duties of Chief Quartermaster. Depot Quartermaster General Stewart Vanvleet, on completing the closing up of the Department of Baltimore, will be in charge of the Depot at Philadelphia and Schuylkill. The President has ordered Captain Jas. Thompson, 2d Artillery, before the retiring board at St. Louis; and Colonel John C. Robinson, 43d Infantry, before the retiring board at Chicago, for examination. Col. Jas. Dimick is relieved.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chief Justice Chase to-day rendered the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the State of Texas against Geo. M. White, Jno. Childs, Jno. A. Hardenburg, and others. The case was argued by

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1869.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

Business is brisk in Paducah.

Bracken county wants turnpikes.

Houses are in demand at Carrollton.

Kentucky has 753 miles of railroad.

Joseph Watts, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Smithland, died last week.

Two negroes were sentenced to be whipped by the Mason county Circuit Court last week for stealing.

The Carroll County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold a Fair at Carrollton on May 22.

Mr. Wallace, a distiller, was knocked down and robbed in the streets of Maysville one night last week.

Oranges are cheaper in Covington than apples. The former sell for 30 cents per dozen and the latter at 40 cents.

The Paducah Herald is now published as a daily. Col. Nobb is an able an experienced editor, and his new enterprise deserves to succeed, as we trust it will.

The Radicals of Lewis county will hold a convention at Vanceburg on the 19th inst. to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Lexington on the 27th of May.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge arrived in Harrodsburg Friday, and met with a warm reception from the citizens of that town. He is the guest of Hon. Lewis Sharp.

Paducah is excited over a case of crim. con. The local papers content themselves with vague allusions to the matter and prudish protestations of virtuous horror of admitting such things to their columns.

John W. Hawkins and James Kinsley were arrested by the U. S. Marshal at Warsaw the other day for violating the U. S. revenue laws, and taken to Covington and held to answer at the next term of the U. S. Court in that city.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Edgecombe, N. C., has subscribed $300 towards importing immigrants.

The large and fine dwelling of Mr. J. C. Chand, of Southampton, Va., with nearly all the furniture, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

In walling up a well in Randolph county, Mo., the other day, a snake den was discovered and one hundred and twenty-five reptiles of various species killed.

As there are no officers in Vicksburg, Miss., authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony, persons inclined that way have to cross into Louisiana.

A large panther, measuring nearly nine feet in length, was killed last week on the plantation of Mr. George Coleman, in Monroe county, Miss.

Jno. Hutchison, conductor of a freight train, fell between the cars at Gilmer's Station, on the Montgomery and Mobile railroad, on Wednesday and was crushed to death.

Noble Wilson, an old and respected citizen of Putnam county, West Virginia, committed suicide on Saturday last by shooting himself through the heart.

The citizens of Nodaway county, Mo., and especially of Maryville, are greatly excited at the present time over the rumored discovery of a lead and silver mine near Howard's Mill.

The Clinton (La.) Democrat states that a resident of that place gathers a sufficient quantity of tea leaves from the Chinese tea plant grown in his garden to more than suffice for the requirements of his household.

A large number of the prominent citizens of Tallahassee address a very complimentary note to Colonel F. Fitz, of the 4th United States Infantry, for the impartiality and justice of his military administration in Florida.

A man named John Huddleston, charged with horse stealing, was recently killed in Rafugio county, Texas, by some citizens who were in pursuit of him. Another horse thief, named Hope, was recently hung in Walnut creek, Bastrop county, by a disguised party.

A large boot and shoe factory has been established by Messrs. McKenzie, Willis & Co. at Corinth, Miss., and will commence operations about the 15th inst. The factory has been improved machinery is used, and skilled operatives from Boston, Lynn, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., have been employed.

A few days since Mrs. Elmore, an estimable old lady, of Haywood county, Tennessee, was playfully burning sedge-grass, with some children, in the field of Mr. J. B. Jacocks, when her clothes caught on fire, and she was so dreadfully burned that death ensued after seven hours of intense suffering.

Sunday of last week a little daughter of Mr. Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., returned from play, drank quite freely of water, and in a few minutes was suffering with terrible convulsions. Though medical attendance was promptly procured, she got no better, and lingered in intense agony until Tuesday, when death came to her relief.

At Austin, Texas, a few days since, Mr. Estelo McKee, acting as a special deputy sheriff, with a large posse, undertook the arrest of Mason Gardner, a colored man, who was charged with horse stealing and burglary. Gardner refused to be arrested, showed fight, and was shot by the party, receiving two severe wounds, either of which will necessarily prove mortal.

On Monday of last week William Wyche, a foreigner, was arrested on Red river, and taken to Mansfield, La., charged with having stolen a trunk filled with goods from Grand Bayou a few days previous; on Tuesday he was tried before the Parish Court, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, and on Wednesday Deputy Sheriff Mundy started with him to Baton Rouge.

While Bishop Whittle was preaching at Five Forks church, in Hanover, Va., on Sunday morning of last week, the stove got out of order and threw out noxious gas in such quantities that the entire congregation was suddenly made sick. Six or seven persons were very much infected, chiefly ostright, while many others were, late that evening, when heard from, suffering from the effects of the gas inhaled.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig of the 6th says: "A chaplain of Fredericksburg, who came down by last evening's train, brings us tidings of the sudden death, in that place yesterday morning, of Rev. G. R. Gilmer, pastor of the Fredericksburg Presbyterian church. On Sunday, we are informed, he preached twice, and rose yesterday morning in his usual health. After breakfast he went out to work in his garden, but soon came in and complained of a pain in his side. His wife went out to prepare some simple remedy for him, and was gone but a few minutes, but long enough to find him, on her return, a corpse. The deceased was a son of the late Governor Gilmer, of this State, and ranked high among the promising young men of the Presbyterian ministry. He leaves a young wife, a large connection, and an external circle of friends to mourn his sudden death in the vigor of his manhood and the fullness of his usefulness. He was a native of Charlottesville, where, we believe, his mother still resides."

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Colonels R. E. White, Wm. Bradley, J. Warren Grigsby, W. C. P. Breckinridge, and W. W. Bush, appointed by the Governor to locate the "House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents," met at the Mayor's office in Louisville yesterday, and qualified and entered upon the duties of their office. They go to Elizabethtown to-day (Tuesday), and to Franklin, Simpson county, on Wednesday, and thence to Hopkins county, to make examinations and look out a suitable site. They will return to Louisville Thursday next, and any person or persons desiring to propose suitable grounds should send their propositions to the Chairman, Colonel White, of Louisville.

☞ The editor of the New York Sun, who was President Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War, considers the present condition of his party decidedly desperate. He says: "It must be admitted that any president this Democratic Company would have to regard the rich as the Republican party as extra hazardous at the present time." We don't believe that the party could get a certificate from any honest physician of any Life Company in the world.

The Kentucky Democracy.

A communication will be found in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL which takes a liberal, and, on the whole, a just and timely view of the political situation in Kentucky. We commend it to perusal, and should perhaps remark, as an item of additional consideration, that it emanates from one of our ablest and most respected public men. The subject is of current as well as domestic interest, and it is not too early to begin to canvass it in all its bearings. In the coming month of August we are to select a Legislature and county officers. Our danger, as a party, is two-fold. In the first place we hold and are responsible for an immense popular majority; and, in the second place, this numerical strength is apt to blind us to certain weaknesses which belong to our peculiar condition. We shall take the article of our correspondent as occasion to run hastily over the points of the situation as they appear from our point of observance; but we should say, in the outset, that, representing a much larger Democratic area than is embraced by the limits of a single State, our survey must needs embrace the welfare of the party at large no less than our domestic welfare. Indeed we have it in our mind to explain that the country is approaching, by ways that are thorny and zig-zag, the outlet to its troubles, and to deduce the moral that, whatever we do in Kentucky, must be done with an eye to those general principles and relations which lie at the foundation of all organized political association.

One of the heaviest and least endurable taxes which a public journal can levy upon the patience of its readers is implied in that very wise but worrying old saying, "tis a long lane which hath no turning." If adversity be not speedily varied, it is in the temper of parties to take rather a gloomy than a sanguine view of affairs, to reject the pleasing sophistries of the hopeful and the cheery, and to require something more definite than a vague and general aphorism. During the war, in periods of disaster, the press of both sides paraded the wisdom of proverbs abundantly, and was flooded with copious showers from Pindar, Poor Richard and other oracles of the people, both ancient and modern. The darkest hour was invariably just before day; the race was never to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; and we were quite sure if misfortune was sustained, to be told in all possible seriousness, and in every conceivable style, that the lane is long which has no turning.

We surmise that the Democratic party, and especially that portion of the Democratic party which abides on this side of the Ohio, begins to think so, and with reason, for disaster has followed disaster in such steady succession, effort has put forward its energies with such unvarying defeat, that hope may well confess itself abashed and confidence look a little doubtfully upon the lane which seems to lie before us. But there is never a trouble that has not some solace. All this while the South has been recovering its material resources, shattered by the war, and, in spite of political bondage, is richer this year in worldly goods than it was last year, and it will be richer still a year hence. So that, after all, we may assume that the Democratic forces are slowly, but surely, getting into position. Political ostracism is not always political bondage. Real servitude is poverty. Usually tyranny finds occasion particularly to oppress the poor. Give money to a down-trodden people and they will have a two-edged sword with which to regain their liberties. The backbone of Radicalism is money. The regenerating spirit of freedom at the South must be money. Money makes communities, as it makes individuals, composed and respectable. It gives them a motive for self-assertion that cannot be disputed, and it takes from the dominating power one of the motives, by placing before it the dangers of proscription. Power, be it never so arrogant, invariably respects the rich. When the people of the South are able to pay cash for all their needs, and ask neither credit nor favor, the temper of the North will mend speedily; for liberalism in public affairs is little more or less than a lively sense of pecuniary advantages in prospect.

Thus, the tenure of all political organizations being uncertain, the Republican party has as small surety in the government as the Democratic party had before it. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise dealt a mortal blow at the old-line Democratic organization, though the act was designed to give it strength. In like manner the fifteenth amendment is going to prove fatal to the Republican party, though its friends confidently regard it as a measure of defense. The voting masses in the North are no more ready for negro suffrage than they were for the theoretical extension of slavery. They felt that slavery was a bad institution; the sense of the world was arrayed against it; and thus the Kansas-Nebraska business, and the opportunities, arguments and passions that grew out of it, the line of conflict it laid down and the party divisions it built up, were sufficient to overthrow the greatest organization the country had previously known. Just so with negro suffrage. The American people as a mass are not philanthropic, and, if they were, that is a doubtful philanthropy which proposes to transfer the blacks from personal to political servitude. The fact is this: the people of the North care nothing about the negro. They have given him his freedom. They have given him the ballot where they consider the ballot necessary to his protection. Beyond this they will not willingly go, and, although the fifteenth amendment may be ratified through the requisite number of State Legislatures—although it may reinforce the Republican party with temporary possession of three or four additional States—although it may increase the vote of that party a few thousands in the Middle States and in the West—it will, in the end, prove its destruction.

Equality before the law and political equality are two different sorts of equality in their conditions. The admission of the one is in reality a line of defense against the other. Kentucky would occupy to-day a stronger position of antagonism to negro suffrage had she passed her negro testimony bill. It was right in itself, it was expedient, and it was abreast with the general progress of opinion. But because Kentucky refused to concede to her negroes the ordinary methods of legal protection and redress, conceded elsewhere, she exposed herself to the charge of hopeless narrow-mindedness and gave the Radicals a pretext to establish an alien tribunal over her. This was also used as an argument in favor of still further privileges to the negro with such of the Northern people as might be moved by that which is represented to them as obstinacy and proscription. By granting the purely legal privilege of testimony, Kentucky would have gained ground to resist the political encroachment of suffrage. At the same time she would have relieved her people of the operations of the civil rights bill, and, still better, of a wide-spreading prejudice which was working against them, and, through them, against the Democratic party. But, by refusing this just and politic measure, Kentucky brought down upon herself the traditionary censure of the Bourbons; incurred unnecessary penalties in the shape of Federal interference; furnished the enemy a useful weapon which we might have employed in our own defense; and may possibly have negro suffrage forced upon her at last as punishment for what we must consider as too obstinate an adherence to an untenable position.

All this is beyond recall, however. What is done can hardly be undone. It is too late for regrets; it is perhaps too late to tack about. But, just as we perpetrated the folly of not going far enough in the direction of right, is the Republican party perpetrating the folly of going too far in the direction of wrong, and this will prove our ultimate salvation. When the Republicans have gained negro suffrage by violence and by fraud—the measure itself being enough to destroy them, to say nothing of the means—they will not be satisfied; the Radicals of New England will still demand "a step in advance," and, finally, the reaction against the negro will be as extreme and unreasoning as the fanaticism which, by the aids of war and despotism, made him a freeman, a citizen, and a power in the State. The fifteenth amendment is the Kansas-Nebraska folly of the Republican party. Its consequences seem to us inevitable. Therefore we commend no one to cry over the milk which Kentucky may have spilled, for, in spite of our blindness, there is life left in the Democratic principle and a future before the Democratic organization.

Toward this future Kentucky may, or she may not perform a leading figure. Her destiny is in her own hands. She has, by right of origin, antecedents and position, a claim upon the attention and confidence of the Democracy. She has in John C. Breckinridge the most popular private individual, holding Democratic opinions, in America. She has in William Preston the most sagacious statesman and efficient organizer in the West or South. She has in a score of able and brilliant party leaders—Stantons, Stevensons, Brights, McCrearys, Phisters, Leslies, Spaldings, Marshalls, Johnstons, and so on—the most powerful array of intellectual forces which can be presented by any State upon the continent. What will she do with them?

We shall see. One thing, however, is certain, Kentucky must keep pace with the progress of events and understand that, do what we may, none of us can stand still. A very few years have wrought untoward changes among us; and that those changes will continue can no more be doubted than we can doubt that railroads are multiplying and steam power increasing over the whole country. We cannot hope to be as our fathers were. We cannot hope to restore the modes of thought which prevailed in more primitive and peaceful times. But by recognizing the altered face of affairs, and comprehending in season our own advantages, we may give direction to our party, and, by means of our party, direct the future of the Federal Government.

The errors of the last Legislature were errors of omission. The business of the next Legislature must be the correction of these; and the canvass which is about to begin should be given to a free and liberal discussion of our actual situation and the measures which are most likely to contribute to our real strength and welfare.

That Ashley Business.

Before Gen. Grant was inaugurated and immediately after his inauguration he lost no opportunity of protesting that he should in all cases take most especial care to appoint only persons of unquestioned and unsuspected integrity to office. The honesty of all official appointees was to be one of his specialties. His four years were to be an era of purity. The laxity of his predecessors in the selection of men to perform all the Government functions in positions of whatever degree throughout the country was to be rebuked by the clear splendor of his example.

Thus far the Democracy cannot see, and we believe that the Radicals do not pretend to see, that President Grant, in his appointments, has selected a higher or better order of men than other Presidents have done. He has not taken time for investigation or inquiry. He has acted with a precipitation inconsistent with precaution or care. At any rate he has made one important nomination which was grossly unfit to be made and which speaks exceedingly ill for his fidelity and even his conscientiousness in the discharge of official obligations. We refer to his nomination of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, commonly called "Impeachment Ashley," as Governor of Montana. We commented on this nomination the other day in connection with certain corrupt letters, which we then republished, written by Ashley to a Mr. Case in March, 1861, when the former was Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the lower House of Congress.

In publishing these letters, we asked for them especial attention, and we do not doubt that they commanded it. They prove undeniably that Ashley is one of the lowest, basest, corruptest villains and scoundrels that ever lived on the earth. They show that he defiles the air he breathes and the ground he treads on. We confidently appeal to all honest and decent men to say whether our language in regard to him is too strong. Even persons as vile as himself, if such there are, will, if only for shame's sake, admit that he is a knave and a rascal. But there are the letters, three of them, written in one week; let them speak for themselves and their author. No words are needed to set off their atrocious.

Transfer of Force.

The executive force that existed for three quarters of a century in the President of the United States is not destroyed. It is as great as it ever was. Its location, however, is changed. It has passed from the President to Congress, the balance of power being annihilated, but the power itself not. Henceforth, until some great revolution be wrought, the executive power will abide in Congress, and the two branches of that body will probably struggle with each other for the exclusive possession of it. At present it seems to dwell in the Senate, but the House shows, by various signs of dissatisfaction and restiveness, that it may at no distant day enter upon a fierce struggle for the mastery. But how is it to be with the people? Will they look on without alarm? Have they no work to do in such an exigency? If they have, when and how will they do it?

☞ No doubt General Grant thought, as he said, that he would be able to act more freely and independently than ordinary party Presidents. But was he ever more mistaken in all his life? Does he not now, at the end of his first little month of nominal power, wear, patient and meek-eyed, a more tightly-fitting set of party shackles than ever gnawed into the flesh of any one of his predecessors? We might have excused him if he had made a vigorous fight for his official prerogatives and been vanquished, but why did he yield after the poor little mock-struggle of a day?

☞ There is no longer a House of Representatives at Washington. But there's a Senate there. That body sits a little while longer to do Executive business only. We expect all of the President's removals or suspensions and nominations good, bad, and indifferent, to be approved. The President and the Senate cannot yet afford to get up even the seeming of a quarrel.

☞ A couple of young men, who evidently think that editors, especially the editor of this paper, know everything, jointly request us by letter to lay down rules for them that will secure their success in life. Well, young men, be industrious, practice economy, eschew liquor, say your prayers, read the COURIER-JOURNAL, and contribute to a house and lot for Grant.

☞ Every appointment of a woman to office by the Government starts a thousand other women upon vain hunts after office. Office-seeking seems likely to become very soon as prevalent a vice among women as it has long been among men. But women might about as well take up with almost any other male vice.

☞ The Chaplain of the Senate, on Wednesday, prayed that all disappointed office-seekers "might return home and become good citizens." There was, in our opinion, much more reason why he should pray that the successful office-seekers might not steal the public money.

☞ Gen. Grant has flatterers. He has people around him, who, to promote their own ends, seek to make themselves agreeable to him. But he has no friends. There are none who are really attached to him for either his personal or his political qualities.

Scandalous Legislation.

A bill has passed Congress, received the President's signature, and become a law, appropriating two millions of dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, and the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, to be expended for the repair, extension, preservation, and completion of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, under the direction of the Secretary of War. And it was only the other day a law was enacted giving two millions of dollars to President Grant to be expended at his discretion in managing the affairs of the Indian tribes and preventing outbreaks. This is novel and extraordinary legislation. Nothing like it has been known in the practice of our Government heretofore. No millions of dollars have hitherto been confided, for expenditure, to the unrestricted, unchartered discretion of Presidents and Secretaries of War, though we have had many a wiser President and wiser Secretary than we have now. In times past, Congress has prescribed in detail the manner in which appropriations should be used among the savage tribes or nations and named the rivers and harbors to be improved and the sums to be applied to them respectively, but the present Congress, to save itself trouble or to subserve some other purpose of uncommon magnitude, shuffles off its financial functions upon a President and a Secretary of War, both of them utterly inexperienced in finances, in Indian affairs, in the matter of rivers and harbors, and in all civil affairs of every description. Why is the disbursement of the river and harbor fund devolved on the Secretary of War rather than on any other Secretary? Is the two millions expected to be spent on rivers and harbors for war purposes? Does war seem so imminent that such an expenditure for such purposes is called for by the apparent condition of the country? We repeat that this is very extraordinary legislation. The placing of such amounts of money in the hands of any two men without any security whatever, and authorizing them to use it according to their own discretion and judgment, would be taking a most unpardonable and guilty liberty with the money of the people. Such legislation is in contempt and defiance of all precedent and of all the safeguards which the universal experience of this country and of all others has shown to be necessary when large sums of money are placed in the hands of any person or persons in trust for specified purposes. How Grant and Rawlings will use the money placed at their disposal, or whether they are honest or dishonest, has nothing to do with the question. The appropriations, view them in what aspect we may, are wrong, outrageously wrong. They are a direct and practical assumption that Congress can take from the Treasury whatever money it pleases, and place it in the hands of any person or persons it pleases, taking no security against speculation, carelessness, or incapacity. Our teeming Congress has been bringing forth a new monster every day.

Cuba.

Our Government is probably right in not recognizing the revolutionary government in Cuba. The time for recognition does not seem to have come. The revolution, so far as we are able to judge, has less strength and sway in Cuba than the Confederacy had in four years in this country, and yet no foreign governments recognized the South as an independent power, and we should have deemed any government unfriendly toward us in doing so. Only one foreign government, that of Great Britain, recognized the Southern armies as belligerents, and we have ever since been complaining of and denouncing Great Britain for that act. Our recognition of Cuba as independent would not make her independent, it would give to the insurgents no rights or privileges they do not now possess, and it might and probably would embarrass us very much in our pending British negotiations. We had better try to attend to our own business at present, for we have a great deal that we don't attend to properly.

The cause of the revolution in Cuba has our good wishes. We should be glad to see her independent, for she has been badly governed. We don't know that independence would give her a better government than she has had, but she has probably more right to govern herself badly than Spain has to govern her badly. We think it far from certain that, if she were independent, she would or should wish annexation to the United States, or that the United States should or would wish it. Both might be very ill governed countries, and neither of the two be profited by the clubbing of their ills.

CITY ITEMS.

Louisville Chemical Works.
BARNUM & STARBIRD, Proprietors.
C. LEWIS DIEHL, Superintendent.
Pure Chloroform.
Pure Sweet Spirits Niter.
Pure Sulphuric Ether.
Pure Solid and Fluid Extracts of Official Strength.
Elixer Cinchona and Iron.
Elixer Cinchona with Bismuth.
Elixer Cinchona with Strychnia.
A full line of Pharmaceutical Preparation.
Quality and strength guaranteed.
No nostrums. All of our formulæ are published for the benefit of the profession.

Notice to Young Ladies.

WANTED—Fifty young ladies, as saleswomen for the Dollar Store, to be opened April 20, on Fourth street, adjoining New York Store. Apply at the exchange office of A. Steinau, 125 Fourth street, under United States Hotel. Good recommendations required.

☞ J. C. Elrod's old gallery is on Main, second gallery below Fourth street. It is there that you can get the best photographs, in every style and size, and for less money. New card-size photographs only $1 per dozen.

☞ A dispatch was received yesterday, from Dr. C. O. Bradt, from New Orleans, La., stating that his Bitters had obtained the highest premium, over twelve competitors, accompanied with large orders to ship.

Cross Eyes Made Straight, and Catarrh Cured.
Dr. Jones has straightened my eyes and cured me of a miserable disease of the head and throat.
HENRY WEBNER, Albany, Ind.

☞ The most attractive rooms and best work in the city, Stowe's Gallery, Fourth and Green streets. Card pictures only $2 per dozen.

☞ Clouds or no clouds—Webster's pictures are good all the time. Gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ 100 alcohol barrels for sale—At Louisville Chemical Works.

☞ Se notice of Cricket Club meeting in another column.

CHANCE FOR AN ORGANIST.—See advertisement in want column.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Mammoth Cave.
[Extract from a private letter.]

* * * * We groped about for many hours in the wonderful place. I never saw anything like it. The freaks of nature displayed here are very strange, and strike the beholder with awe. But the air in some parts of the cave is close and stifling, and when we came out I found myself saddled with a terrible fever, which entirely prostrated me. The physician had never been to the cave, and consequently he never prescribed seemed to do the least good. My life was despaired of. Mrs. Wilson, with whom I was residing, had in the house a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and she insisted I should try it, for she said she knew it to be a certain cure in all cases of fever, debility, ague, dyspepsia, &c. I had but little faith, but consented to try it as a last resort. In less than three hours after the first dose my fever left me; in two days I was sitting up, and before Saturday night I was as well as ever. I tell you all this that you may know how to act in any case of fever, or any similar disease. I firmly believe the PLANTATION BITTERS saved my life.

I will tell you about the cave in detail.

A. J. P.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.
a13 deod&w1 C. U. SHREVE & CO.

A Wonderful Lady.

There is a great rush to see the great European Wizard at 104 Market street, between Third and Fourth, who created such sensation during her stay in St. Louis. The following is copied from the daily Democrat: "It take this method of informing the public at large that I have found $80,000 in gold that was buried by my father during the late war, he having the misfortune to get killed. No clue could be got as to the money until I was induced to consult this mysterious lady, who told the location and described the exact spot where the money was buried. She is without doubt the greatest astrologist in this world.
JAMES S. MASON
Near Lexington, Missouri."

☞ The talisman of fashion, the favorite of beauty, the pet of luxury in every dressing-room and boudoir, the indispensable Hair Restorative." It is a sure preventive to baldness and premature gray hair, and no lady or gentleman should be without it. R. A. Robinson & Co. wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. ap13 deod3

Warranted to Stand

rough usage of railroad travel, the No. 1 Rivited Edge Superior Sole-leather Trunks, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Three in One,

variety, quality, and price of the Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., embraced in the stock of
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Risori, Eugenie, Saratoga,

and various other styles of Ladies' Trunks, unsurpassed in price or quality, at
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To Devotees of Fashion.

Mrs. M. J. Osborne has returned from New York with a magnificent stock of Paris Millinery and Fancy Goods, Pattern Bonnets and Hats trimmed and unfrimmed, elegant Mourning Bonnets and Veils.

BRIDAL BONNETS

and Veils, Bridal Wreaths, Flowers, Laces, and Ribbons of all varieties, sash Ribbon from $1 50 to $25. New styles of Jewelry, handsome assortment of Fans, and Toilet articles of every description, all of which she will sell at lowest prices.

Wanted.

A good trimmer. None but experienced hands need apply. Apply at 156 Fourth street.
ap11 d2 SunaTues

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,

and best, especially when applied to the complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c., at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Removal.

I. Dingfelder would respectfully inform his patrons that he has removed his stock of dry goods to No. 240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side, where he will continue the closing out sale of goods on hand, with an additional supply of new goods, all of which will be offered at astonishing low prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere. I. DINGFELDER,
240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side. all d6

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

For Sale—At a very reduced price, one Mussur & Coleman's wheel press, with retainers, moulds, &c.
apr4 tf W. T. GRAY,
479 west Market street.

☞ Four new pieces of that $2 35 silk, just received at M. Aron's cloak store, 112 Market, between Third and Fourth. apl1 SuTuaTh

A More Desirable Place

is not to be found at which to procure a complete outfit for the horse than at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Ne Plus Ultra of Silks!

Two pieces Antwerp black silk worth $3 for sale at $6, at M. Aron's. apr11 SuTuaTh d3

Butter.

A large lot of extra choicest. Also Tennessee and Cranberries, at
A. FONDA & SONS',
all d2 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jeff.

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magnolia streets, near Twenty-third street, by [ap10 dtf] GRAVES & SON.

Chestnut Street Building Lot.

Special attention is called to Messrs. Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson's advertisement of that beautiful building lot situated on Chestnut street, south side, between Brook and Floyd, which they offer at private sale for a few days, at very reduced prices. ap8dtf

Butter.

A large lot of extra choicest. Also Shaker preserves at manufacturers' rates, at
A. FONDA & SONS',
all d2 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jeff.

New Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Butter.

A large lot of extra choicest. Peaches—three-pound cans, at $6 per dozen, at
A. FONDA & SONS',
all d2 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jeff.

☞ Go to Dr. Bedford, No. 30, Jefferson street, and get your teeth extracted without pain, and a breath to have the gas, and no charge for his services; $1 for the first tooth. Fresh gas always on hand. mh29 dim

☞ Haran's money broker and loan office, No. 114 Third street, next door to Monta' livery stable. Stocks, bonds, diamonds, silver-ware, and all silver watches taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory.
mar14 dim

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and that kindred train of evils, when by stopping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Wardle's Hydrate of Soda, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently recuperates the stomach, muscles and nerves, thereby restoring the life blood of the system and making the poor depending invalid feel like a new person?

HAVE YOU that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Ward's Eureka. Have you a cough or cold, or even consumption in its first stage? Try Ward's Eureka. Are you afflicted with dyspepsia? Try Eureka. It has been proven to be a success for derangements of that kind. Go and get about three bottles immediately. Remember Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters—a combination of ingredients purely vegetable, and by one of the most eminent physicians of Kentucky. Try it. Try it.

WARD'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT is presented to the public, which has not a equal. It is a remedy whose virtue has been tested, and proved a cure for sprains, pains in the limbs or back, neuralgia and rheumatism. It needs no lengthy eulogy, but to any rheumatic sufferer its merit will soon be proved, and its remedial virtues fully appreciated by all who may try it. W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor.
mh30 d3m Covington, Ky.

BAR FIXTURES,

A complete assortment of the above always on hand, and for sale low, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth, mh29 deod15

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Set of teeth on rubber made for eight dollars, at Dr. Saunders', 69 Jefferson street.
apl1 d5

Use Dr. Graves's Soothing Syrup

for children teething. It is sold by all druggists. mar27 d3m

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no9 dtf

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts

For cooking purposes.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy

For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

MARRIED.

MAIER—BURBANK—In this city, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, April the 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Craik, Capt. Wm. R. Maier, U. S. A., to Miss Fannie L. Burbank, daughter of Gen. Burbank, U. S. A.

DIED.

BUCKNER—At his residence, in Hopkinsville, Ky., on Wednesday, April 7, 1869, Maj. WILLIAM T. BUCKNER.

A brave soldier and a generous friend, he has gone to his rest.

ALLNUTT—In New York, on Monday, the 12th inst., Mrs. ELLA CARR, wife of W. H. Allnutt, late of this city, in the 31st year of her age.

The announcement will bring a deepest sorrow to the hearts of the many friends of this estimable lady. It is only a few months since she left here a happy bride, and her death was sudden and unexpected.

PETO—On Monday evening, April 12, 1869, DEXTER GRIFFITH PETO, son of Wm. and Cornelia Peto, aged 12 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents on Eleventh and Grayson, this Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCDONALD—On the 9th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. CATHARINE MCDONALD, wife of John McDonald, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

The Kentucky Cricket Club

WILL meet at the office of Goddard & Good, No. 7 Fourth street, below Main, WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 4 o'clock. R. B. HUNTOON, Sec.
ap13 dt*

Masonic Notice.

Falls City Lodge No. 376, A. T. M., will meet in called communication THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for work.
By order of W. H. BAILEY, W. M.
J. ALLEN PORTER, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Preston Lodge (No. 281) F. & A. M. will meet in called communication THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, April 13, 1869, at 7 o'clock, for work in the E. A., F. C. & M. M. degrees. Brethren are fraternally invited. By order
W. H. MEPPERT, W. M.
J. ALLEN PORTER, Sec'y.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the Bank of Louisville on Monday, May 3 next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
ap 6 dtd R. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

FIRM CHANCES.

Notice.

THE business carried on by the undersigned for the last four years by C. Hagan, as my agent, has been sold out to said Hagan, to date from the 1st of March.
WM. TAIT.

Notice—Dissolution.

THE partnership lately subsisting between George C. Brobston and C. U. Shreve, under the firm name of Geo. Brobston & Co., was dissolved on the 8th inst., by mutual consent. All indebted to the firm are hereby notified to make settlement—receipting for all debts will be given by the undersigned. All liabilities of the late firm will be paid by
GEO. BROBSTON,
C. U. SHREVE.

The business will be continued in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 107 West Market street, under the firm name of
a13 deod3w1 C. U. SHREVE & CO.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oct3 d&w1y NEW YORK.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

OF Huntsville, Ala., may be consulted in Hopkinsville, Ky., April 15 and 16;
In Russellville, Ky., April 17 and 18;
In Bowling Green, April 19 and 20;
In Elizabethtown, April 21 and 22;
In Louisville, at Louisville Hotel, from 23d of April to the 1st of May.
JAMES S. MASON
Near Lexington, Missouri."
apl3 d2

☞ The talisman of fashion, the favorite of beauty, the pet of luxury in every dressing-room and boudoir, the indispensable Hair Restorative." It is a sure preventive to baldness and premature gray hair, and no lady or gentleman should be without it. R. A. Robinson & Co. wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. ap13 deod3

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240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side. all d6

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

For Sale—At a very reduced price, one Mussur & Co

WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN—With a small capital, to engage in a profitable, pleasant and light manufacturing and successful business. Profits 150 per cent. and sales unlimited. It will pay to investigate. Address EDWARDS & CO., 134 LaSalle street, Chicago. Chas. Koerner can be seen for a few days at the United States Hotel, Louisville.

WANTED—COTTAGE—To rent a cottage, from three to five rooms; state lowest rent. Address, with particulars, A. B., city. apl 23

WANTED—BIDDING—Carpenters to bid on the building of a frame cottage. For further particulars inquire at 1 Jacob street, between Seventh and Eighth. apl 23 6m

WANTED—A MAN—To pay me a reasonable price and will retain him a responsible business that will pay $600 per month. Address, stating where an interview can be had, "J. H.," this office.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situations for 4 bookkeepers, 2 shipping clerks, 4 porters, 4 drivers, also wanted 300 machine hands, 50 factory hands, 10 painters with $600 to $20,000, also 2 carpenters, 2 tinners, 2 blacksmiths, 2 coopers, 2 millers, 1 engineer or help come to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. apl 23

WANTED—DAIRYMEN—To deliver three men to work in a dairy and garden. Those knowing how to milk and do such work preferred. Apply at once at No. 4 Jacob street, or any conductor on Louisville Railroad Depot.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—Choice improved family property and vacant lots for real estate; city property preferred. Call at corner of Main and Seventh streets. apl 23 6m

WANTED—BUSINESS—A rare chance is offered to an energetic man, with a small capital, to engage in the manufacture of a patent of Koerner's Final Gas. It is safer, better, and cheaper than gasoline. The business is profitable. Call and see it. It will pay to investigate. CHAS. KOERNER, Agent, 134 LaSalle street, Chicago. Chas. Koerner can be seen for a few days at the United States Hotel, room 15, Louisville. apl 23

WANTED—AN ORGANIST—Who is thoroughly conversant with the Episcopal service. Address REV. PETTIT, Nos. 110 and 112 West Main street. apl 23

WANTED—TO SELL OR TRADE FOR SOUTHERN LOTS OR LAND—The rights of Ohio for a valuable patent, staple as flour; an article used in every family and every store in the land. Apply to manufacturing, For further particulars, call or address 344 West Market street. Specimens can also be seen. apl dif

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — FIRST-CLASS CIGAR MAKERS—Steady work on pleasing branches. Good wages and steady employment. Apply to the OHIO CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY. apl dif

WANTED—HIDES AND TALLOW—The highest prices paid for hides and tallow at No. 10 East Market street, between First and Brook streets. A good assortment of green hides, dry hides and calf skins on hand for sale. JAMES A. HOLT. apl 17

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All capable, respectable females will be found at the above office, and no fees for situations free. N. B.—A lady superintends the Female Department. apl 23 dif

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—We are authorized to employ some seven to ten for the introduction of a valuable patent improvement in woolen machinery. Parties desiring employment will please call at once; may make favorable arrangements, if they give good references. Apply at the hotel of Mr. Bowles, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. apl 23

WANTED—AGENTS—The Security Life Insurance Company wishes to engage several city and traveling agents. Liberal inducements will be made with competent men. Apply at 391 west Main street, Louisville. apl 23

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, to sell the Improved Family Sewing Machine. Address WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. apl 23 2w

WANTED—AGENTS—For Dr. March's NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE, or the rose-tinted years, with steel engravings from designs by one hundred of America's most eminent artists. Agents wanted everywhere. Extraordinary inducements. Address ZEIGLER, MCCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. apl 7w Thstsatsu

WANTED—AGENTS—SUNDAY—To male and female Agents, to sell the Improved Lock Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. Will sew from the finest cambric to heavy cloth. Not sold for less than $20. All others are infringements and will be prosecuted. Beware of all infringements. Full particulars free. Address, with stamp, SECOR & CO., Toledo, Ohio. apl 23 dif

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors. Liberal inducements. Call at the office of the Company, No. 119 Fifth street, near Fourth. apl 23 dif

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE & LOT—Frame cottage of 3 rooms, lot 50 feet front by 100 deep, on Seventh street. House contains four rooms, kitchen and cellar. Also one frame dwelling of 3 rooms, on Hill, near Gray street. Inquire of E. GILCHRIST, No. 1247, Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. apl 23

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—On north side of Bank street, between Jackson and Preston. Lot 30 feet front by 100 deep, to alley; house contains six rooms and pantry, there is also a good cellar and cistern. Price $1,600. Inquire of R. GUFFEROY, No. 191 Fourth street. apl 23

FOR SALE—A No. 1 DRUG STORE—Apply at No. 97 corner Second and Market. apl 23

FOR SALE—LOT—Splendid building lot, 30 or 35 feet front by 90 feet deep, on east side Third street, between Kentucky and Hill. Apply to ALEX. BUR & SON'S, 1247 Fourth street, between Main and Market. apl 23

FOR SALE—UNION EXCHANGE—The stock, fixtures, &c., of the Union Exchange. The house is well and favorably known, and is a good business stand. Change of business is the only reason for selling. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES A. HOLT, No. 10 East Market, on the premises, south side Market, between Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—The desirable brick residence, southeast corner Main and Wenzel; has all modern conveniences; lot 50 feet front; in good condition. Apply to J. S. SPERD, at Louisville Gas Company, Main and Wenzel. apl 23

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING — My dwelling house on Jefferson street, three doors below Preston. Will be sold or rented. Apply to WM. LEWIS. apl 23

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES—Of one of the best liquor stores, with a fine custom, and the best in the city. Also, the lease of the building. Address "Merchant," City P. O. ad dif

FOR SALE—All kinds of gold and silver watches, also crude and white metal watches, gold chains, &c., the stock of which I intend closing out at a very small price. Exchange and Loan Office, 371 Wall, between Fifth and Third street, between Jefferson and Market. al dif

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN RESIDENCE—On the Bardstown road, between Preston and Baxter, with large stables and servants' rooms, gas, water, and every convenience attached. Lot is 100 feet front and 180 deep to an alley 20 feet wide—situate on the line of the street cars. Will be sold cheap for location, size, and style that is one of the most desirable homes in the city. Terms easy. Apply to the owner, at Planters' Bank. Also the following unimproved property: 100 feet on the west side of Preston, by 180 deep; 102x180 feet on the west side of Preston, between Broadway and Kentucky; 50x180 feet on Broadway, between Preston and Baxter. apl 23 dif

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—On the north side of Walnut street, second house above Fourth; lot 64 feet front, by 150 feet deep. Will suit a business house or a small dwelling, centrally and favorably located. Will be sold low for cash, or on terms easy. For further particulars, call on GEORGE HOLT, Real Estate Agent, corner Fourth and Main, or J. HARRIS, 704 Fifth street. apl 23

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—That eligible building lot on the south side of Chestnut, between Fourth and Fifth, 30 feet front by 150 feet deep. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. It is not offered for sale as of April 1, but will be sold at private sale on that day. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street. apl 23

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Walnut, with stable, carriage-house, and servants' rooms attached. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street. apl 23

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fifth street, between Broadway and Kentucky, 100 feet front by 180 feet deep. Will be sold low. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street. apl 23

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 70 acres, near Heard's Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort R. R., 12 miles. Will sell same for $35 per acre. For particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Heard's Station. ju dis

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Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1869.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Express.....	2.30 P. M.	2.45 P. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express.....	2.30 P. M.	2.45 P. M.
Day Accommodation.....	10.00 A. M.	10.15 A. M.
Day Accommodation.....	10.00 A. M.	10.15 A. M.
Night Express.....	2.30 A. M.	2.45 A. M.
Night Express.....	2.30 A. M.	2.45 A. M.

On Saturday a train leaves at 7.00 P. M., and on Sunday at 10.00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington Express.....	10.00 A. M.	10.15 A. M.
Lexington Express.....	10.00 A. M.	10.15 A. M.
Night Express.....	2.30 A. M.	2.45 A. M.
Night Express.....	2.30 A. M.	2.45 A. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
8:00 A. M. Night Express.....	1:00 A. M.	1:30 A. M.
8:00 A. M. Night Express.....	1:00 A. M.	1:30 A. M.
5:00 P. M. Day Express.....	10:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
5:00 P. M. Day Express.....	10:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

On Saturday a train leaves at 7.00 P. M., and on Sunday at 10.00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

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